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A. F. L. Demands U. S. Keep Out of European War

UNCOMPROMISING opposition to involvement of the United States in Europe's war was expressed in a vigorously worded resolution adopted unanimously by the fifty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, as the convention neared its close last week.

The convention declared for maintenance of absolute neutrality, avoidance of premature offers of mediation and protection of labor from the effects of war. American armed forces should be used only to repel invasion, the convention said. It held that the United States should keep out of a war "for which we are in no way responsible."

American mediatory efforts might be welcomed some time, but "to tender such an offer prematurely might not only involve us in an embarrassing situation but in addition might well prove without successful results," the delegates said, in approving a resolution submitted by the resolutions committee, of which Matthew Woll was chairman and John P. Frey secretary.

"Keep Out" Grounds Stated

Labor's "keep out" recommendation was based on the following grounds:

"That we would not have a deciding voice in the conduct of the war. We would not have a determining voice in the terms of peace. We would not have a voice in apportioning the cost in lives and wealth."

Other arguments included incalculable loss of life, loss of liberties, regimentation of labor and civilian population generally and lack of provision for labor representation on war boards.

No mention was made in the resolution of revising the neutrality act or abolishing the arms embargo.

Labor Representation Asked

In other resolutions the convention demanded labor representation on wartime industrial boards and asked extension of labor's boycott on German and Japanese goods to Russian goods.

The boycott was extended to Russia because of the Russian-nazi agreement, which President William Green scathingly denounced. The resolution favored extension of the boycott to any nations "joining with Russia and Germany in the present conflict between the totalitarian governments and the great parliamentary nations of Europe."

Chairman Woll and Secretary Frey of the resolutions committee strongly criticized lack of provision for labor representation on war boards and agencies. They denounced the industrial mobilization plan, as did also Senator Pat McCarren of Nevada, who told the delegates federal regimentation of labor which would "make fascism blush" would result if the United States mobilization ("M" day) plan were put into effect.

Warns of "First Step"

McCarran said that lowering the embargo on arms and munitions would be the first step toward entering the European war, but that he would vote for legislation to permit belligerent nations to buy necessities of life on a cash and carry basis.

"I know what is in the offing if we take the first step toward going into this war," McCarran said. "It will mean federal regimentation that will subject you to the domination of a military power.

"I have a copy of the 'M' day plan in my possession and you're welcome to it. I can tell you that fascism would blush if this plan comes into existence."

To Continue Five-Day Drive

The convention adopted a resolution demanding that communists be barred from offices in federal and state governments and that they be denied membership in the Federation. Also approved were resolutions to:

Continue the A.F.L. campaign for a five-day, thirty-hour week without reduction in salaries as a "practical solution of the unemployment problem."

Restore the prevailing wage for federal relief work.

Oppose Labor's Non-Partisan League and any "sensational" anti-trust investigation of alleged restraints of trade in the building industry. The executive council was instructed to support a broad, impartial and inclusive investigation.

Demands of the A.F.L. for amendment of the National Labor Relations Act and appointment of a five-man board to replace the present three-man board were reiterated by overwhelming vote.

The declaration charged that "because of a perverted construction of provisions in the act and improper administration of it by the board," fundamental rights accorded by the law had been weakened and in some respects destroyed.

To Fight Guild Misrepresentation

Delegates refused an indorsement of the "new deal" asked by John J. Egan on behalf of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor. The resolutions committee recommend non-concurrence on the ground that it was a violation of the non-partisan policy of the A.F.L. and also that while labor was in hearty agreement with much of the "new deal" program, it had opposed some of it.

The executive council was empowered to take action to "preserve the jobs" of A.F.L. workers on Hearst's "Herald-American" of Chicago, against which the C.I.O. American Newsaper Guild has been conducting a strike since last December 5.

A resolution approved by the convention also instructed all state and local federations of labor to counteract "false and erroneous information" regarding alleged A.F.L. support of the strike and warned against the use of the name of the A.F.L. by the Newspaper Guild.

Archbishop John T. McNicholas of Cincinnati made a plea for industrial peace based on Christian principles and for national peace based on the nation's refraining from entering the war.

Refuses to Support Anti-Chain Store Bill

An attempt to put organized labor on record as supporting the Patman bill to tax chain stores out of existence ended in failure when the convention ordered a resolution indorsing the bill referred to the executive council. The convention also directed the council to make a study of existing industrial relations between chain stores and organized workers.

The resolution, offered by the delegation representing the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, provoked a long and sharp debate. Harry C. Bates, head of the Bricklayers' delegation, spoke in support of the resolution, which attacked chain stores, indorsed the Patman bill and made thinly veiled insinuations against union officials who opposed the bill.

Debate was opened by recommendation of the resolutions committee that the resolution be sent to the executive council.

Bates' attack on chain stores and support of the Patman bill was answered by I. M. Ornburn, of the Union Label Trades Department; Patrick J. Gorman, president of the Meat Cutters; C. C. Coulter, secretary of the Retail Clerks; John B. Haggerty, president of the Bookbinders and of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and John O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council.

The speakers told in detail of progress made in unionizing the A. & P. and other chain stores, with particular reference to their own organizations, piling up for the record an impressive showing of union growth and gains in the chain store industry throughout the nation.

When a vote was taken, only Bates and one other member of his delegation registered disapproval of the committee's report.

Greene Is Re-elected President

The delegates of the fifty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor re-elected all officers except Secretary-Treasurer Frank Morrison and First Vice-President Frank Duffy, both of whom declined re-election.

To succeed Morrison, secretary of the A.F.L. from 1896 to 1936, and secretary-treasurer since 1936, the convention chose George Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor and a member of Local 463, New York City, of the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada.

William L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was nominated by Duffy for vice-president and was elected without opposition. The rest of the vice-presidents were all re-elected by unanimous vote.

The New Executive Council

In addition to President Green and Secretary-Treasurer-elect Meany, the executive council for the ensuing year consists of the following persons:

T. A. Rickert, president United Garment Workers of America; Matthew Woll, vice-president International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America; John Coefield, president United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada; Arthur O. Wharton, president International Association of Machinists; Joseph N. Weber, president American Federation of Musicians; G. M. Bugniazet, secretary International Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Daniel J. Tobin, president International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America; Harry C. Bates, president Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union of America; Edward J. Gainor, president National Association of Letter Carriers; W. D. Mahon, president Amal-

gamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America; Felix H. Knight, president Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America; George E. Browne, president International Alliance of Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada; Edward Flore, president Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America; William L. Hutcheson, president United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The delegates voted to hold the 1940 convention of the Federation in New Orleans.

A.F.L. Recognizes Work of Morrison

Accepting with deep regret the determination of Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, to retire on December 31, after serving the Federation as an official continuously since 1896, the annual convention of the A.F.L. adopted resolutions expressing appreciation for his lifetime of devotion to the interests of the workers and elected him to the office of secretary emeritus of the American Federation of Labor.

The text of the resolution, offered by Matthew Woll, third vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, follows:

"It is with profound regret we learn of the unalterable determination of our honored and respected secretary-treasurer, Frank Morrison, to retire from active service and no longer to seek continuance in the office and undertake the duties and responsibilities he has so ably and devotedly filled during these many years with credit to himself and honor to the American Federation of Labor.

Retirement Compensation Voted

"In view of his long, uninterrupted and invaluable services to our cause and organization, as an expression of our ever-enduring appreciation of the contributions made by him to labor in general and to the American Federation of Labor in particular, and as an indication of our desire to manifest in adequate and appropriate form not only our high regard for his sterling qualities but as an expression of our sincere regard for his future welfare and well being, be it

"Resolved, That the executive council be authorized and directed to have prepared and engrossed in suitable manner resolutions setting forth our everlasting appreciation for long and invaluable services rendered by Secretary-Treasurer Frank Morrison, to be presented to him under circumstances worthy of and in keeping with that spirit of fraternity, friendship and good will that prompts these expressions; and be it likewise

"Resolved, That we hereby do elect Frank Morrison secretary emeritus of the American Federation of Labor to become effective immediately upon termination of his present period of office, and that as a retirement compensation he shall be entitled to and will receive the sum of $6000 annually, payable in such manner as will best suit his convenience and requirements."

Wage Increases Won by Workers In New York Chain Restaurants

Officials of Chain Service Restaurant Employees' Union, Local 42, New York, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, announced that the union members had ratified a new two-year agreement with the Childs Company calling for a wage increase totaling $70,000 in the first year, with a provision that permits either side to reopen wage discussions at the end of nine months. If no agreement is reached at that time the dispute is to be submitted to arbitration.

The agreement averted a threatened strike of 3200 employees in restaurants operated by the Childs Company.

Robert G. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the union, said the immediate wage increase would be limited to about 1200 kitchen workers, representing the lowest-paid group of Childs' employees. The pay of these workers will be raised from $15 to $16 a week. The forty-eight-hour week is retained in the new agreement.

Following a ten-week strike, Cafeteria Employees' Union, Local 302, also affiliated with the A.F.L., negotiated an agreement with Shack Sandwich Shops providing for a closed shop, a forty-eight-hour week and wage increases ranging up to 100 per cent. The agreement covers forty-eight workers employed by the company at its two shops at Forty-first and Fifty-first streets.

In Honor of Hugo Ernst

Honoring Hugo Ernst, veteran San Francisco labor leader, who will leave soon for Cincinnati, Ohio, to become secretary of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, a huge testimonial banquet will be held under the auspices of the Local Joint Board of Culinary Unions Thursday evening, October 26, at 8 o'clock, in the Aquatic Park Casino.

Hundreds of friends in organized labor, public life and business will attend to pay tribute to Ernst, who has been well known in San Francisco for almost thirty-five years.

Kenny Ryan, business agent of Bartenders' Local 41, and Joseph Piccini, business agent of Waiters' Local 30, who are in charge of arrangements, announce that tickets are on sale by all locals of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' League of America.

C.I.O. Concludes Its Harmonious Convention

The Congress of Industrial Organization, otherwise the C.I.O., closed its convention in this city on Friday of last week.

A new administrative plan, nation-wide in scope, but chiefly affecting the West Coast, was said to have been ordered by the executive committee of the C.I.O. in its first meeting after the annual convention.

The committee abolished the West Coast district, headed by Harry Bridges, and said to have been the only district of comparable size in the United States.

Bridges Not "Demoted"

Bridges, in turn, was named California director, with new directors being appointed for Oregon and Washington.

In making the announcement, President John L. Lewis said the former setup had "been spreading Bridges too thin." The new organization, he said would permit a concentration of efforts and more intensive organizational work in California.

"It would be erroneous," Lewis said, "to interpret the action as a demotion for Bridges."

William Dalrymple, Steel Workers' Organizing Committee representative in California, was named to the new position of Oregon director.

Richard Francis was named Washington regional director.

"Amazing Unanimity"

The California C.I.O. conventions which immediately preceded the national, considered resolutions heatedly attacking Dalrymple. The resolutions finally were referred to the national executive committee.

"Amazing was the unanimity of opinion expressed on the floor of the convention," said one sympathetic reporter.

"Only once, and that on a minor issue, were three or four 'no' votes heard, and never once was a voice lifted in opposition to any committee proposal.

"It was known that differences of opinion had developed in the background on some questions and some methods of procedure, but they were worked out without being made the subject of convention battles."

In his speech accepting re-election as president Lewis mentioned the unusual agreement of the delegates on all issues.

SCHOOLS TO CLOSE FOR HOLIDAYS

San Francisco Public Schools will close for the Thanksgiving holidays on Wednesday, November 22; Thursday, November 23, and Friday, November 24, observing the holiday in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States and the governor of the State of California. This changes the official school calendar, previously adopted, advancing the observance date of Thanksgiving one week. Offices of the Board of Education, at 93 Grove street, will be closed on Thursday, November 23, only, while the schools will be closed beginning Wednesday morning, November 22, and will reopen the following Monday Morning, November 27.

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Candidates Indorsed For Municipal Offices By Union Labor Party

Nearly three hundred delegates to the Union Labor party gathered in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple last Saturday night for the purpose of indorsing candidates for official positions at the municipal election to be held on Tuesday, November 7.

The meeeting was presided over by Dan C. Murphy, president of the party, with Henry Heidelberg acting as secretary, in the absence of John A. O'Connell, who left Cincinnati last week for San Francisco after attending the Cincinnati convention of the American Federation of Labor as a delegate of the San Francisco Labor Council.

The report of the committee charged with the mattter of indorsements was the business before the meeeting. It was remarkable that in the subsequent balloting but one candidate recommended by the committee failed to receive the indorsement of the party. In the mayoralty contest, in which there were eight candidates, the nominating committee tied on Mayor Angelo J. Rossi and Congressman Franck R. Havenner.

The delegates did not finish their work until late at night, and the results were not ascertained until early in the morning of Sunday. They were as follows:

For Mayor—Franck R. Havenner.

For District Attorney—Matthew Brady.

For Sheriff—Daniel C. Murphy.

For Assessor—Russell L. Wolden.

For Municipal Judges—No. 1, Thomas F. Prendergast; No. 2, Peter J. Mullins; No. 3, Hugh L. Smith; No. 4, Herbert C. Kaufman.

For Supervisors—Dewey Mead, Andrew J. Gallagher, John J. Sullivan, Fred W. Meyer, Warren Shannon, F. Vance Simonton.

PLATFORM OF UNION LABOR PARTY

The platform adopted by the Union Labor party was as follows:

"The Union Labor party pledges itself to support for public office only candidates duly fitted to carry out the duties of the office to which they are aspiring. Candidates shall be indorsed upon their records, character, and qualifications, and this convention pledges itself to support for office only those persons who can be relied upon to advance the economic welfare of all citizens and who can contribute to the civic progress of San Francisco. Said candidates must be those believed by the convention to be sympathetic with the aims and purposes of organized labor and who will use their utmost endeavors to improve the living conditions of all who toil.

"Said candidates will be pledged to carry out the following policies:

Distribution of Electric Energy

"(1) The distribution of electric energy generated at Hetch Hetchy by the municipality directly, thereby insuring the citizens the benefits of cheaper power, as well as safeguarding our investment in the Hetch Hetchy project. This party believes that municipal distribution of electric energy will greatly enhance the possibility of the City and County of San Francisco being able to secure additional manufacturing and industrial plants, thus increasing employment and wages. To the end that the distribution of electric energy may be accomplished, we favor the issuance of revenue bonds for the purpose of financing said municipal distribution of power.

"(2) We favor the maintenance of civil service and the extension and improvement of the merit system to all public employees.

"(3) We favor vacations with pay to city employees, and sick leave benefits.

"(4) We pledge our candidates to the continuation of the 5-cent car-fare, two-man operation of street cars, and the extension and betterment of the Municipal Railway system, where the same can be had upon a sound financial basis.

Wages and Employment

"(5) We favor strict enforcement of all the provisions of Section 98 of our Charter, which calls for the payment of the prevailing rate of wages on all contracts made and entered into by the City and County of San Francisco, and also provides that eight hours shall be the maximum hours of labor. We favor the strict enforcement and application of all union contracts providing for rates of pay, vacations with pay, and other benefits that may be derived therefrom. We reiterate our demand that only citizens of the City and County of San Francisco who have a residence qualification of one year's duration be employed under said contracts, and that preference be given to local contractors to the exclusion of contractors and firms located without the City and County of San Francisco. We also favor the enforcement of ordinances and laws granting a preferential price for the purchase of materials manufactured, fabricated or assembled within the City and County of San Francisco, whenever it is possible to obtain such materials.

"(6) We deprecate the practice of bulking of small public jobs so that the amount thereof in the aggregate shall exceed $1000 for the purpose of letting such work to competitive bidders, and we demand that all single jobs of less than $1000 shall be done by day labor at the prevailing rate of wages, and we further condemn the practice sometimes indulged in of paying city employees less than the union schedule of wages.

"(7) We demand an efficient program of streeet and sidewalk repairs and upkeep, to the end that per diem employees may have their employment stabilized, so as to afford them a decent living, and also protect our citizens in the safe use of said streets and sidewalks.

"(8) We favor an adequate and progressive school-building program, and also we favor the extension of playgrounds for the use of our children.

Restraining Orders in Labor Disputes

"(9) We condemn the issuance of restraining orders in labor disputes upon ex parte applications, and without a hearing upon the merits thereof prior to the issuance of such restraining orders.

"(10) We favor peaceful picketing and the right to strike and boycott wherever necessary to advance the interests of union labor, and we insist upon labor's right to organize and bargain collectively, as recognized by law.

"(11) We pledge our whole-hearted support to the President of the United States, whom we recognize as a sincere friend of the working people, and to our state and city officials, in any and all efforts to relieve unemployment and in the guaranty of adequate old-age pensions, and for the relief of our unemployed.

"(12) We demand that our institutional workers be paid an adequate and stabilized wage, and we condemn the practice of deducting from said wages the alleged cost of meals and services not agreed to by said institutional employees. We pledge our support to proposition No. 6, Charter Amendment No. 1.

"(13) We believe that city and county officials should proceed immediately with the progressive standardization of city wages and salaries on a piecemeal basis and we demand that pending standardization city wages and salaries be adjusted within the ranges of the standardization schedule of 1930.

"(14) We are firm in the opinion that the present retirement systems for firemen, policemen and miscellaneous employees are inadequate and that they should be amended to provide better pensions and earlier retirement ages.

Low-Cost Housing System

"(15) This party is in favor of and pledges its candidates to the support of the United States Low Cost Housing Program, to the end that our citizens in the low-income brackets may be furnished with homes, thus stimulating and increasing the employment of building and construction workers.

"(16) We demand the same right of unionization and collective bargaining for said employees under the law granted to private employees.

"(17) This convention recognizes the necessity and advisability of a unified railway transportation system and pledges the candidates indorsed by this convention to work to the end that such unification may be brought about under municipal ownership upon terms advantageous to the citizens of the City and County of San Francisco."

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Organized Labor and the Communists

The influence of the American Federation of Labor in barring the communists from affiliation with the international labor movement was forcefully described by President Green of the A.F.L. in an address before the annual convention of the American Legion in Chicago.

"The American Federation of Labor," Green said, "is affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, with headquarters located in Amsterdam, Holland. It is a federation of the trade unions of Europe, North America, Central America and South America. Because only free, democratic trade unions, organized in countries where labor is free, were eligible to membership in the International Federation of Trade Unions the so-called government-established and government-controlled unions of Italy, Germany and Russia were denied affiliation.

"At a convention of this great congress of labor which was held at Zurich, Switzerland, on July 5, 1939, a resolution was introduced and supported by delegates representing the British and French trade union movements which called for the acceptance of the communist, soviet (Red) Russian unions into membership in this international organization.

"The American Federation of Labor has never knowingly accepted communists into membership. Because of our uncompromising opposition to communism and our refusal to accept communists as members of the American Federation of Labor, our representative joined with delegates from Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, Palestine, Holland, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland in opposition to the admission of the communist soviet Russian unions into affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions.

"The proposal was defeated. The vote of the representative of the American Federation of Labor proved to be decisive. We saved the situation and through our vote and influence preserved and maintained the International Federation of Trade Unions as a free, independent, democratic institution, free from the taint of communism."

The representative of the American Federation of Labor to whom Green referred is Robert J. Watt, who, in addition to being the international representative of the A.F.L., is a member of the governing body of the International Labor Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, having been elected to that important position in 1936 by practically the unanimous vote of the delegates from approximately sixty governments who are members of the I.L.O.

Look to the essence of a thing, whether it be a point of doctrine, of practice, or of interpretation.—**Marcus Aurelius.**

I.L.O. Effective Peace Force

What is the most effective instrument for world peace?

The International Labor Organization, is the answer given by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Indorsing the continued support given by the United States government to the I.L.O. and expressing the hope that a lasting peace will soon arrive, the council told the Cincinnati A.F.L. convention:

"Until that time, however, we should do all in our power to encourage our government to continue its support and to co-operate as closely as possible with the International Labor Organization as the most effective instrument for peace in the world today."

John G. Winant, director of the International Labor Office, reports that the office at Geneva is functioning at normal, despite the war. This means that it is continuing its efforts for improvement of labor and economic conditions in all nations. Such improvement, by removing important causes of distrust and antagonism between nations, is the basis of stable peace throughout the world. Organized labor is fully aware of this fact, hence its stout support of the I.L.O. and its work.

Progressive Step Urged

The federal government would make progress toward becoming a model employer if it would establish the five-day and thirty-five-hour week for federal employees and pay them a minimum of $35 a week, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor said at a dinner of federal employees in Cincinnati.

There seems to be no good reason why the shorter work-week and higher pay should not be inaugurated in the federal service, with good results both for the workers and the government.

With the five-day week in effect, Uncle Sam would expect more from his employees and undoubtedly he would get it. If he didn't he could soon obtain greater efficiency by raising government pay so as to attract a larger proportion of efficient workers to federal service.—I.L.N.S.

Five-Day Week Progress

Reports on trade union benefits made to the American Federation of Labor included figures revealing that 1,442,610 members are working a five-day week. In addition, the compilation discloses 624,515 members enjoying vacations with pay, the A.F.L. executive council reports.

This is solid progress—progress that only organized workers could make. That the A.F.L. will do its best to assure continuance of this progress is shown by the executive council's comment on the report.

"We heartily indorse the efforts of A.F.L. organizations in their campaign to secure a five-day week and vacations with pay for their members and urge them to include these provisions in their agreements wherever possible," the council says.

The "amazing unanimity" displayed by the delegates to the recent C.I.O. convention is reminded of the elections held in the totalitarian nations. There is only one ticket and it is not healthy to refrain from voting it. "Never once," said a press report, "was a voice lifted against any committee proposal," and Chief Lewis complimented the convention upon "the unusual agreement of the delegates on all issues." Among these "issues" was the re-election of Chief Lewis.

I adhere to the opinion that the greatest service that the United States can possibly render democracy in the world is to preserve democracy in the United States.—Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri.

Comment on World Events

(I. L. N. S.)

Wage earners of the United States have reason for hoping that Administrator Paul V. McNutt knew what he was talking about when he told Indiana unemploymnet compensation officials that the federal social security program would progress to its appointed goal.

McNutt said that the European war would **not** impede the progress of the program, that social legislation advanced in Germany, France and Great Britain during the last war.

"Despite the travail of war," he declared, "these countries provided government allowances for those in need and they supplemented and expanded their insurance measures so that more people were benefited than before."

Expressing the hope that the social security program will not be put to the test of war, McNutt added:

"But I have no fear that war or any other eventuality will rob the American people of the genuine security they have been building by their own efforts."

* * *

A compelling reason why the United States should keep out of war was pointed out by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor in a radio address at Cincinnati following opening sessions of the A.F.L. convention there. Let President Green speak:

"The working men and women of this country were inoculated against war by the last war. We entered that war to make the world safe for democracy. But we saw democracy overthrown in Europe and give place to dictatorship as the result of the war.

"Now we are convinced that we can best safeguard the blessings of civilization—human freedom and democracy—by staying out of this war. Then, no matter what happens in Europe, we will be able to keep the shrine of liberty safe on this continent. Rightly we fear that if we get into the European war the great gifts of democracy and freedom which we hold so dear may be sacrificed to the war machine."

It would be hard to put the case against American involvement in the war, on one point alone, in more convincing fashion.

* * *

Paul Mallon, columnist, suggests seven rules to guard against attack from the European war's "third invisible front," the propaganda front:

(1) Guard against being swept off your feet by tales of brutalities against the helpless and defenseless. (2) Remember that American correspondents abroad cannot tell the whole truth because of censorship. (3) Don't get excited over flash advices of sensational military accomplishments until their interpretation is furnished to you. (4) When you read the announcement of a great gain by one side, read what the other side said about it, divide by two, and you will have something worth believing. (5) Don't trust claims of gains made in general terms; worth-while gains will be named specifically. (6) Remember that an "unconfirmed report" is only a tip that something may have happened; look carefully for confirmation or denial. (7) Remember that anything that happens to an American will be played up in our press, even if a bomb killed ten Frenchmen to one American.

It is difficult to understand the position of the communists in the present European war. One radical newspaper quotes a communist leader as saying: "The present war is an imperialist war. It must be fought against by the international working class." And in the same story it is stated that "Last Wednesday the Danish, Swedish and Norwegian kings and the president of Finland will consult on the situation." What does this mean?

Facing the Facts

With PHILIP PEARL

Members of the American Federation of Labor can profit from a close study of the proceedings of the C.I.O. convention in San Francisco. They can thereby learn how a labor organization should not be run.

Let's take a look right now. First, we see a 20,000-word annual report from the head of the C.I.O. without a single mention—direct or indirect—of labor's most pressing internal problem—peace and unity. We read this report and fail to find anywhere in it an accounting of finances or statement of membership. Naturally, the members of any organization at their annual meeting inevitably ask the question, Well, how did we do this year? The members of the C.I.O. are denied a frank answer to this important and pertinent question by John L. Lewis.

Why? What's all the secrecy about? What is the reason for suppressing vital information on membership and finances even from the delegates representing the C.I.O. membership?

Lewis won't talk. Undoubtedly he has a good reason for not wanting to talk on this subject. But it certainly isn't the reason he gave in his report. He said he was refraining from submitting a financial report "on advice of counsel." It seems some unions of the C.I.O. are being sued for damages. The impression he sought to create was that the C.I.O. thought it wiser to hide its assets in case judgment was found against it and creditors tried to collect.

The Real Answer

This was a clever way of leaving an inference that the C.I.O. has some assets to hide. We beg leave to doubt that. All the information we can gather adds up to the conclusion that the C.I.O. is not only broke, but bankrupt. Isn't it logical to assume that if the C.I.O. finances and membership were in good shape the leader of the C.I.O. would be proud to have the whole world know about it? Then, isn't it just as logical to conclude that the reason Lewis is not boasting about C.I.O. membership and finances must be the fact that he has nothing to boast about?

While we are on this subject of secret finances we would like to inquire whether everything is all right with the United Mine Workers, holding company for the C.I.O. and Lewis' personal plaything. From time immemorial this union has submitted to its membership a semi-annual accounting. Here it is well into Ocotober, yet the report for the six months ended June 30 has not yet been issued. Is the United Mine Workers going broke too? Is the heavy drain on its resources imposed by Lewis to establish a C.I.O. war chest proving too much for the U.M.W.? Is the financial picture of that union growing so dismal that Lewis is afraid to have its members and the public contemplate it? We pause for a reply.

* * *

As we remarked at the outset, Lewis did not mention labor peace in his report to the C.I.O. convention. But in his opening address to that convention he succeeded in blasting the hopes of the timid and cowering minority in the C.I.O. leadership who still dared to hope for peace despite the dictum last summer that peace was "impossible." Comparing himself to a conquering hero, with his usual modesty, Lewis said he spoke with a small voice in the 1934 San Francisco convention of the A.F.L., that this year he had an army of 4,000,000 (prove it, please) members behind him and—mark this—that five years from now he will come back to San Francisco with ten million dues-paying members.

Let's analyze that statement. Lewis repeated his claim of having 4,000,000 members now, but did not say anything about dues-paying members now. But five years from now, apparently, he hopes to have a lot more and on a dues-paying basis—five years from now. That means he is planning to continue the C.I.O. for another five years at least. That means he hasn't the slightest intention of making peace with the A.F.L. in the next five years. That means that everything he has told his membership and the public in the last four years about his desire for peace is a pack of lies. That means that he will spurn the urgent request from the President of the United States to resume peace negotiations immediately.

A Disgusting Spectacle

Yes, indeed, the proceedings of the C.I.O. convention are a highly educational spectacle and a deeply disgusting one. To anyone with a regard for truth, honor and sincerity, to anyone who believes in free, independent and democratic trade unions, the autocratic operation of the C.I.O. is revolting. Sidney Hillman dared to raise his voice in opposition to Lewis. What happens? The number of C.I.O. vice-presidents is to be increased from two to six so that the voice and influence of Hillman may be submerged. The Missouri delegation comes into the C.I.O. convention instructed to urge adoption of a resolution condemning the Stalin-Hitler pact and the communistic and nazi philosophies. What happens? The Lewis-dominated executive board refused to let any such resolution be considered and, instead, substitutes a feeble resolution supporting democracy and Americanism.

Why are the C.I.O. leaders afraid of having communism discussed on the floor of the convention? Whose feelings are they afraid of hurting? Whose status are they protecting? Common sense supplies the answer to those questions.

There is but one more word left to say. The only organizations in this country that have refrained from condemning the Stalin-Hitler pact are communist-front organizations. Unless the C.I.O. convention dares to defy its own leaders and make such condemnation it must be branded now and forever as a communist-front organization more obedient to the dictates of the Communist party line than to the decent and honorable impulses of Americanism.

(A.F.L. Weekly News Service)

LABOR BRANCH DENOUNCES "REDS"

The New York City branch of the American Labor party adopted a resolution denouncing American communists as "betrayers of the labor movement and protagonists of dictatorship." "The government of the Soviet Union, urging and professing the policy of a unified front of the democracies against nazi aggression, suddenly and deceitfully adopted a policy of close miltiary collaboration with the Hitler regime," the resolution said. "This action was indeed a treacherous blow to world civilization . . ."

Waste Through Unemployment

("American Federationist")

The report of the National Resources Committee estimates losses in national income due to the depression of $200,000,000,000. While this money loss is staggering, the more permanent loss due to the damage done to human beings will handicap us now and in future generations. The human loss from denying persons a constructive place in our economic and social structure leaves indelible marks on these persons. Undoubtedly the most important problem pressing upon us for study is use of all our resources—human and material—to advance the well-being of our nation. To solve this problem without losing our freedom in quota restrictions and bureaucratic controls and legislative regulations is a difficult but not impossible task. It is a task that must be dealt with if we would preserve our democracy. All around us we see the issues sharply drawn shortening the time in which the question must be answered.

Russia and the Baltic

(I. L. N. S.)

Communist Russia's solemn "explanations" of her course of aggression toward her tiny Baltic neighbors have at least one merit—they add to the gaiety of nations. They may be swallowed inside Russia, but in the world at large they bring only derisive laughter. And it may be that even in Russia the "explanations" meet with smiles, when the smiling can be done free from the eyes of the Stalinist secret police and their army of spies.

One example will suffice. Referring to the "treaties" which the Russians have forced on Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania at the point of a gun, "Pravda," official organ of the Stalin dictatorship, says with a perfectly straight face:

"The soviet policy of peace and good-neighborly relations and friendship with nations scores one success after another."

And this after Russia's treacherous stabbing in the back of Poland and its brutal bullying of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania!

* * *

Finland is the latest victim of Russian aggression. This Baltic republic, with a free labor movement and an enlightened government, has long enjoyed the esteem of Americans. Alone among European nations, Finland has been paying her war debt to the United States, action which has heightened America's regard for her. The New York "Times" tells of Finland's plight in an editorial deserving of the widest circulation. Says the "Times":

"Now that Finland, warily calling up her reserves, goes to parley with Russia, the sympathetic interest of many Americans will go with her. This is because of the proof we have that the Republic of Finland is one of the most conspicuously successful democracies in the world.

"The Finns are a pious race, and a race deeply devoted to nationalism and democracy. For 700 years this 'land of a thousand lakes' languished under alien rule, while its people longed for freedom. They remained a problem for every master. The final enslavement was to Russia of the czars. Then came the Russian revolution and the threat of a second conquest by the soviets. The Finns had had their taste of bolshevism and found it bitter. They shed their blood to put it down. The capture of Tampere (Tammerfors) in their war of independence raised a barrier against the Russian march toward Scandinavia."

* * *

The "Times" goes on to say: "Since the formation of the republic democracy has been a flame in Finland, burning as brightly as it did in Thomas Jefferson's young America. It has fused Finland into a united nation. It has burned away riches and poverty alike. The Finns are a free and happy people. They have developed a modern and prosperous state on advanced lines of social justice. Their extraordinary accomplishment in twenty years entitles them to be let alone, masters of their destiny. The shadow of Russia looms over them now, but it is not likely that they will pass as meekly into the darkness as Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania."

LOCAL EDUCATOR HONORED

Hon. Cordell Hull, secretary of state, has recognized the San Francisco Public Schools in arrangements for the forthcoming Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Education to be held in Washington on November 9 and 10, by inviting Miss Edith E. Pence, director of curriculum in the public schools, to represent San Francisco. Miss Pence, long known as an educational authority on Latin America, took a prominent part in the program for cultural relations at the 1938 International Conference at Lima, Peru. It was her participation in the Lima conference which brought her to the attention of Secretary Hull.

Warren K. Billings Is Released From Prison

After incarceration for twenty-three years in Folsom prison for alleged complicity with Tom Mooney in the Preparedness Day bombings in 1916 in San Francisco, Warren K. Billings was a free man this week.

On Monday last Governor Culbert L. Olson commuted his life sentence to "time served," and immediately set in motion the machinery for Billings' speedy release.

Governor Olson's statement indicated Billings' release on commutation of sentence may merely be the forerunner of a full pardon. The governor had said in referring the case to the Supreme Court, "I am convinced that the applicant was convicted upon perjured testimony and through suppression of evidence, and that he is innocent of the particular crime for which he was convicted."

Billings' Plans Indefinite

Apprised of the governor's action, Billings said he had "no alternative but to accept a commutation."

He said he was looking toward the moment he can walk through the gate a free man and that "then I'll make my future plans."

Until he could consult his attorney, he said, he declined to say whether he would continue to press for a pardon, which would carry with it vindication.

Some time ago Billings refused to accept a parole after once having applied for one.

For seventeen years Billings followed Mooney's lead in maintaining his innocence and refusing to ask for the parole his prison service made him eligible to request.

His Differences With Mooney

After a disagreement with Mooney, Billings applied for parole on October 11, 1933, although still protesting his innocence.

At that time he said he wanted "to get out of this place and get a job."

The parole application was refused. Billings charged the board was biased because it was appointed by the late Governor James Rolph, Jr., who was mayor of San Francisco at the time of the bombing.

After the application was presented to the board on numerous other occasions and refused it was withdrawn on January 30, 1939, after Olson had given Mooney his pardon.

Before that Mooney and Billings had composed their differences, and, once out of San Quentin, Mooney launched his campaign to obtain Billings' freedom.

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State Federation of Labor Opposes Oil Control Bill—No. 5

The California State Federation of Labor has joined the independents in the oil industry in their fight against the oil control bill, proposition No. 5 on the November ballot.

A resolution opposing the oil control measure was adopted at the convention of the Federation in Oakland. The resolution stated that the State Federation had been a leader of the campaign to defeat the Sharkey oil control bill in 1932.

The Atkinson bill was termed a renewal of the Sharkey bill, which was opposed because it was considered not in the best interest of organized labor, would have increased prices of petroleum products to consumers, and lessened available jobs in the industry.

W.P.A. Education Program

A new course in short story writing is now being offered by the W.P.A. Education Program, according to an announcement by Mrs. Mildred Andrews, supervisor of the program in San Francisco. Designed to accommodate beginners and those who have previously studied short story writing, the course will follow a "practical application" method.

Classes for beginners will be held Thursday afternoons at 1 o'clock and Thursday evenings at 7, at 1618a Pacific avenue. A class for advanced students will meet each Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock under the instruction of Eldridge Warner.

Report of Delegates

C. T. McDonough and Art Dougherty, who represented the San Francisco Labor Council as delegates to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor at Oakland recently, made their report to the Council last Friday night.

The report was comprehensive and voluminous, and revealed that the delegates had been close observers of the proceedings and regular attendants at the sessions.

However, as the delegates confined their report to the routine of the convention, without details of the proceedings, and without comment on the measures acted upon, it was considered unnecessary to print it, especially in view of the Federation's detailed reports of the proceedings, with carefully prepared statement of the action on each proposition introduced. These had already been printed in the Labor Clarion.

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Community Chest Goal Far From Fulfillment

In discharging its obligation toward the needy San Francisco cannot afford to compromise with failure.

With that thought in mind, 6000 volunteer workers of the Community Chest are working day and night to fulfill the Chest's quota of $2,100,000 for San Francisco's needy.

At the end of last week's reporting $666,883 had been turned in to Chest headquarters, but workers and leaders agreed that the eighty-five agencies supplying services to the needy may be forced to curtail their work in 1940 unless the figure more than trebles itself in the next few days.

Urging San Franciscans to meet the emergency in order that the Chest may in turn meet welfare emergencies during the year, Campaign Chairman John C. Neubauer said:

"Let's not put the children of San Francisco and our other people in distress on 'reduced standards.'"

Asked what "reduced standards" meant in terms of child welfare, Neubauer answered:

"It means that an undernourished child will get only one pint of milk a day when his minimum is known to be a quart . . .

"It means that over 100,000 people will be denied many of the services which have enabled them to carry on in the face of adversity." People are fighting to remain self-supporting and independent, said Neubauer, and many of these will collapse onto the public relief rolls if Community Chest medical and other services are curtailed.

In appealing to the citizens of San Francisco to give full support to the Chest during the closing days of the campaign, Neubauer referred to President Roosevelt's recent speech on Community Chests in which the President said:

"As we look out upon a world torn by war with all of its attendant horrors of death and destruction, we must remember that no matter how broad our sympathies, charity begins at home."

BOOSTS MILK PRICES

A second increase of 1 cent a quart in the price of milk in Chicago and suburbs went into effect on October 12. It was the second 1-cent raise since September 1, when the federal government began controlling the price paid to farmers.

WHOLESALE PRICES DECLINE

The first decline in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of wholesale commodity prices since mid-August occurred during the first week of October, Commissioner Lubin announces. "Weakening prices for farm products and foods largely accounted for the decline," Lubin said. "The bureau's all-commodity index dropped 0.6 per cent from 79.5 per cent of the 1926 average for the week ended September 30 to 79.0 for the week ended October 7.

Oppose Proposition 10

Indorsement of the fight of the jitney drivers of San Francisco against the latest attempt to force them off the streets, to the resulting enrichment of the Market Street Railway, has been given by the Taxpayers' Defense League, according to joint announcement of its president, Jesse J. Brilliant, and its vice-president, James Leo Halley. The league recommends a "no" vote on Proposition No. 10, the so-called jitney ordinance, at the election November 7.

"In folders issued by the Market Street Railway and distributed on the company's street cars a number of false claims are made in support of its brazen attempt to put the jitneys out of business," states Lloyd A. Kuhlman, recording secretary of the United Jitney Drivers' Association of San Francisco.

Argument in Favor of Charter Amendment 3

This proposed amendment clarifies Section 125 of the charter. It provides that assignment of motormen and conductors on the Municipal Railway to duty as bus operators shall be governed by seniority, subject to tests administered by the management of the Municipal Railway as to competency and to state law as to qualifications and licensing. While so assigned to duty as bus operators, these employees shall receive the compensation fixed for such service.

This is the practice usually followed in street railway operations throughout the United States, both in publicly owned and privately owned companies. Adoption of this amendment will permit flexibility of personnel and assignments. It will improve service of the Municipal Railway. It will permit substantial economies of operation. There is no opposition to this amendment. It is necessary in order to correct a defect of the existing charter.

It is unanimously submitted by the eleven members of the Board of Supervisors.

This amendment is indorsed by the Civil Service Commission, the Public Utilities Commission, Municipal Carmen's Union, Division 518, and all civic groups and organizations.

Vote "yes" on Proposition No. 8, Charter Amendment No. 3.

Director Clark's Report

Margarete L. Clark, chief of the State Division of Industrial Welfare, reports that through the activities of the Division of Industrial Welfare during the month of September, 1939, $4759.36 was collected in minimum wage adjustments and distributed to women and minor employees. In addition, $29,111.50 was added to the earnings of women and minors in the fruit and vegetable canning industry whose piece rate earnings were adjusted to conform to the minimum requirements.

During September, 140 complaints were filed with the Division of Industrial Welfare, covering the non-payment of minimum wages and insanitary working conditions. One hundred and ten complaints were cleared during the month, and where wages were found due the amounts were collected and paid to the workers.

AVERAGE P.W.A. HOUSING COST

The Department of Labor reports that in the forty-seven housing projects built by the Public Works Administration in various sections of the country at a total cost of approximately $96,000,000, the average dwelling unit cost was $4473 or $1270 per room.

Jitney Drivers Were Instrumental In Keeping Down Street Car Fares

Warning that unless Proposition No. 10, the so-called jitney ordinance, is defeated at the November 7 election, the people of San Francisco may be compelled to pay more than one million dollars a year in additional street car fares, has been voiced by P. D. Jones, chairman of the ordinance committee of the United Jitney Drivers' Association of San Francisco.

"When the application of the Market Street Railway Company for a 10-cent fare was before the State Railroad Commission," says Jones, "the commission stated that it would not grant a 10-cent fare as long as the jitneys operated on the streets of San Francisco. Thus, ever since, the jitneys have been the stumbling block in the way of the Market Street Railway's desire to boost the fare to 10 cents."

Organized labor in all of its various branches has gone solidly on record against the jitney ordinance, Proposition No. 10.

THE MARYSVILLE CASE

Judge L. J. Mulveny of Marysville has granted an extension of time to the district attorney, Joseph L. Heenan, on the appeal hearings in the Marysville case. Defense attorneys have advised the Marysville Defense Committee that such procedure is illegal, since there is an arbitrary time limit, as provided by law, after which there may be no further delay in holding a hearing. Should Judge Mulveny wish to continue the hearing he is entitled to do so only if he releases the prisoners.

NAMING OF NEW N.L.R.B. URGED

Senator Taft of Ohio, in an address before the fifty-ninth annual American Federation of Labor convention, advocated appointment of a new National Labor Relations Board and amendments to the Wagner Labor Act, many of which had been proposed by the A.F.L. "Unfortunately," he said, "the administration of the labor act has been biased and prejudiced. Some decisions of the board have resulted in the greatest perversion of justice this country has seen."

Erring Contractors Are Jailed While Visiting Jailed Partner

Grover Bloyer, 52, his son, R. M. Bloyer, 25, and their partner, Walter A. Russell, were recently jailed on charges of contracting without a license preferred by Inspector Henry Gray Clark of the State Contractors' License Board, according to the Redding "Record" of September 24.

R. M. Bloyer was arrested and jailed by sheriff's deputies on the non-license charge, and his father, Gordon Bloyer, went to see him at the County Jail, whereupon he was also arrested and jailed on the same charge.

When the third partner, Walter Russell, 44, came to jail to find out what it was all about he, too, was arrested and incarcerated.

School Dedication

Dedication of the Sunset's $320,000 Lawton Elementary School, at Thirtieth avenue and Lawton street, will be held this (Friday) evening, under auspices of the Lawton Parent-Teachers' Association.

The new structure differs radically in design and outer appearance from any of the other new elementary public school buildings erected in the past ten years. The auditorium unit, just completed, forms the centerpiece for the kindergarten on the south side and the activities room to the rear of the stage.

Speakers at the dedication will be Mrs. Frank Pratt, president of the Lawton P.T.A., Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, Miss Elizabeth E. Mennie, principal of the school, and C. Harold Caulfield, president of the Board of Education.

Large Aircraft Orders Make Jobs for Workers

Commercial airplane orders from airlines in the United States will help provide jobs for 2500 additional men at the plants of the Douglas Aircraft Company in Santa Monica and El Segundo, California. This was made known this week when company executives revealed plans for the employment of approximately four hundred new men a week for the next six or seven weeks.

Experienced aircraft mechanics or craftsmen competent in related trades will be used, President Donald W. Douglas said.

Where actual aircraft experience is not present, preference will be given to precision machinists, installation and assembly men, bench mechanics, sheet metal hand formers, layout men, jigs, fixture, tool and die makers, loftsmen and pattern makers.

These additional 2500 employees will bring the company's force close to 12,000 men and women, and make its payroll total approximately $1,700,000 a month.

A large percentage of the company's backlog of $50,000,000 is made up of orders for the DC-3 transport and sleepers, now almost universally used in the United States and by some of the leading foreign airlines. More than fifty of these airplanes were ordered by the airlines in the last few weeks.

Labor Law Violators

Criminal prosecutions against 100 labor law violators were instituted during September, 1939, reported H. C. Carrasco, state labor commissioner, to George G. Kidwell, director of industrial relations. In addition forty-one civil suits were started. This represents a substantial increase in legal action taken by the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement against labor law offenders as compared with last year.

Unpaid wages in the amount of $40,360 were collected for wage earners during September, representing an increase of more than $2000 over September of last year. Close to 2100 complaints of alleged labor law violations were received by the division during September. About 90 per cent of these concerned failure to pay wages due, while the remainder covered the eight-hour law for women, the child labor laws, the employment agency act, the semi-monthly pay-day law and other labor laws.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President San Francisco Typographical Union

The members of the international executive council, according to their statements in the "Journal," seem to be in accord that Proposition No. 2, to be voted on November 1, should be defeated. The volume of business at the Fort Worth convention is given as the reason the proposition (No. 168) was drafted in a manner to disqualify a large number of our members, and therefore in direct conflict with International Union laws.

The pre-Hallowe'en hop of San Francisco Junior Typographical Union will be held Friday evening, October 27, at Portola Hall, 2470 San Bruno avenue. Tickets at 35 cents may be purchased from members of the junior union or at union headquarters. That there is nothing stingy about the lads is evident from the fact that beer and eats are brought out in bold face on the 35-cent tickets. The regular meeting of the junior union was held last evening at headquarters. This is the first attempt to bring their organization before the public and every assistance should be given these apprentices in putting this get-together over with a bang. Keep this date open and be there. The union at its meeting Sunday purchased a block of thirty tickets. With the auxiliary holding its first card party on Tuesday, October 24 (more details in this week's auxiliary column), plenty of entertainment is assured for the Hallowe'en week; and entertainment, by the way, which will assist in building up two worthy branches of our union.

Those of our members who are concerned over the position of the Typographical Union with regard to affiliation with the Allied Printing Trades Council in case the I.T.U. is suspended from the American Federation of Labor should read the editorial in the October "Journal." Therein it is pointed out the International Printing Trades Association owns and controls the Allied label, the same being registered as property of the association in all states and Canada: The association is therefore "the supreme authority on all matters of the use and control of the label."

Charles De Groote was down from Santa Rosa the past week shaking hands with his friends at headquarters.

The result of the referendum vote by New York Typographical Union on the new contract offered the union by the joint scale committee and recommended by President Baker was accepted by the small margin of 3328 for to 3069 against. This was the third proposal to go before the membership, the two previously presented having been voted down by the union. This acceptance by only 259 votes of a scale calling for $59 days, $61.50 nights and $64 lobster was brought about only after the union had been granted two weeks' vacation with pay on the twelve newspapers affected.

Mrs. Charles P. Howard, widow of our late international president, was a visitor in San Francisco last week and attended the C.I.O. convention. She was called on to address the convention. President Howard was also secretary of the C.I.O.

The following members were elected at the last meeting to serve on the canvassing board at the referendum election on Wednesday, November 1, at which time six amendments to international laws will be voted on: H. Oman, J. J. Hebner, H. Kreuger, L. H. Seymour, G. H. Gray, Emma Smith, C. Musselman, Ray Farr, May Nistle and Jack Vernor.

H. I. Christie, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, addressed the meeting Sunday. His discussion was along the line of solidarity of the unions affiliated with the council, past, present and future. His appearance at this time was appreciated by the members, and he was given a rising vote of thanks.

John E. Houston, who deposited a card with No. 21 in 1910, and was an active member of this union for four years, died on October 6. Mr. Houston applied for and received an honorable withdrawal from the union in July, 1914. Services were conducted on Wednesday, October 11, from the mortuary of Halsted & Co., and were under the auspices of Presidio Lodge No. 354, F. & A. M.

A. F. Heuer is walking with a limp, having suffered an injury to his leg in a mixup with an automobile on Market street.

E. J. Guenley of the "Call-Bulletin" chapel has been taking treatment for an eye infection which necessitated an operation.

J. B. Lockman, proofreader on the Salt Lake "Tribune," and who was a member of No. 21 for a number of years, is visiting in San Francisco.

Ralph Trickle of the "Wall Street Journal" is again having trouble with his eyes and has a sub on t. f. while taking treatment.

Golf News—By J. W. C.

Golfers: The officers of the Union Printers' Golf Association held their monthly meeting on last Monday night, at which time all handicaps were revised and the draw held for the first round matches in the match play tournament that will start on Sunday, October 29, at the Ingleside Golf Club. First round matches will be played on the above date, and if not, they may be played at any mutually agreed upon course, but the match must be played by the date of our November tournament or the match is defaulted. In the following listings the first named contestant is the challenger, and upon him rests the burden of contacting his opponent if the match is not played on the 29th. It will be up to the challenger in all cases to contact his opponent and try to arrange a time and course that are agreeable to both of the participants.

The first round draw is as follows:

The following members drew a bye for the first round and will play their first match at the November tournament: Cecil Farr (30; handicap as of October 16), Eddie Schmeider (21), Joe Rooney (15), C. E. Nicholson (15), Todd Zeiger (14), L. Brewster (20), Ralph Iusi (8), Cy Stright (12), Herb Drescher (23), Jess Conaway (23), Lynn Aldrich (30), Ben Apte (22), Nick Wall (30), John Kinst (30), Ronald Cameron (12), Ray Moore (30).

The following pairings will start October 29, and the following players are listed with their opponents: Kimbrough (20) vs. Leach (23), Monroe (30) vs. Griffin (18), Henno (8) vs. Hearst (23), Herbert (23) vs. Carlile (23), Ellis (17) vs. Bell (8), Kibbee (8) vs. Valiant (23), Johnson (22) vs. Simons (30), Crebassa (23) vs. Donovan (23), Darr (23) vs. MacDonald (23), Chaudet (10) vs. Connell (21), Mickel (30) vs. Paul (22), Hawkins (18) vs. Ullo (27), Sweet (27) vs. Dye (23), Welchon (18) vs. Wipfli (15), DiGrazia (30) vs. Brill (30), Sheveland (29) vs. McDill (10).

The matches were drawn by the officers with all present and should start our first match play tournament off with a bang, as the majority of the pairings brought together golfers of equal ability. Save the above drawings, as this will be the only notice outside of the daily press. Be present on the 29th and let us get this match play tourney started off in grand style.

Notes from the officers and committees: November tourney set for Hillview course at San Jose on the 26th. Green fees 1 buck, with shower and locker included. Lunches not over 50 cents and dinner not over 75 cents. Should have a mammoth turnout with those rates, boys. More about Hillview later. . . . As usual all of the officers put in an early appearance and went over all of the association's business . . . and stayed late. Great discussion about the match play tourney. . . . Don't miss it, fellows, as it is going to be a lot of fun. . . . Remember the 29th, and read your Labor Clarion for further golf notes about the tournaments. . . . For any further information about the tournament on the 29th call any of the officers. They will be glad to supply answers to all questions. "Examiner" men can see Cy or Ron Cameron; "News," Stright, Cameron, McDermott; job men, call Sheveland, Crebassa, Leach, Welchon or Chaudet. Any of the above will supply any and all answers to queries, gladly.

Woman's Auxiliary to No. 21

By MRS. MYRTLE L. SADLER

At the regular meeting held Tuesday evening, October 17, which was well attended, two new members, Mrs. Doris Flynn and Mrs. Claire Schimberg, were obligated. The report of the label committee, read by Mrs. Elmer Darrow, chairman, was heartily applauded by the members.

It is with much regret we report the serious illness of our first vice-president, Mrs. Ruth Begon, whose tireless efforts and wise counsel helped to make our Auxiliary possible, as she was one of several ladies who conceived the idea which resulted in the present organization. Our sympathy is extended to Mrs. Begon and we hope for her speedy recovery, and that she will soon be able to resume her activities.

Mrs. Agnes Gilroy has been appointed temporary chaplain, due to the absence from the city of Mrs. Robert Vernor, who has been called to the bedside of her mother, who is seriously ill at her home in Texas. Mrs. Vernor will again resume her duties on her return to San Francisco.

R. I. Bresee, president, and Thos. A. Rotell, secretary, of the Union Label Section of San Francisco Labor Council, both of whom have shown great interest and have been more than willing at all times to assist us in any manner possible, were warmly welcomed by the members. Mr. Rotell, having been invited as guest speaker, gave an interesting talk on the history of the union label, shop card, and union working button, during the thirty years' activity of the Union Label Trades Department of the A.F.L., of which his section is a member.

Mr. Rotell said in part: "All of these emblems stand for higher label standards, higher wages, shorter hours, better working conditions, insurance against sweatshop and unsanitary conditions, child labor and low-paid women as well as men workers. . . . During the past fifty-eight years, due to the efforts through organization, hours of labor have been reduced from seventy-two to an average of forty and one-half per week."

Mr. Rotell stressed the fact that adequate wages would create a purchasing power that would guarantee industrial stability and added: "The support of women's auxiliaries has become an important factor in our union label campaign. In the struggle for human rights, economic freedom and social justice, women are playing a more and more important part. . . . Their efforts are becoming much more effective through the collective buying of union label products. . . . If you would like to

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assist in bringing back better times to America, then buy union-labeled, union-made products, and use union services."

So much secrecy surrounds the plans of the committee in charge of the card party that even your correspondent is unable to give full details as promised last week. For that reason a pleasant surprise must be in store for all who attend. However, we can assure you arrangements have been made to take care of everyone. Don't forget the date and place—next Tuesday evening, October 24, in Redmen's Hall, 240 Golden Gate avenue.

The order of business of the Woman's Auxiliary can in no way be considered the same as that of a union organization, as our deliberations are more on the fraternal order. While we have no desire for a voice in the conduct of other oryanizations, we believe our officers should submit all matters of importance at the open meetings for decision of our members and not seek the opinion of union officials.

Mrs. Earl Pugh, purchasing agent of San Luis Obispo County, and her husband, a state highway officer, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Thomas at their home on Liberty street.

Mrs. Agnes Dunning is at the home of her sister, recuperating rapidly from an operation performed last week at Children's Hospital.

"Disillusion"

All union men should read a new book, just off the press, entitled "Disillusion," which vividly portrays the struggles of the workers of this country to secure a decent standard of living through collective bargaining, and the method employed by large corporations to combat their efforts.

The authors of this book, William Dean Coldiron, a young man deeply absorbed in economics while a student at Washington and Stanford universities, and Ben H. Cochrane, born on a large Washington ranch, both of whom have knocked around the country considerably, having as their main purpose "the portrayal of life as we see it." They laid the scene of this dramatic story in the Grays Harbor section of Washington, and while ostensibly it is based on the trials and tribulations of the five-year struggle of the plywood workers of the Northwest, no matter where one's sympathy may lie he cannot fail to be moved by the courage and suffering of men and women to better their deplorable condition.

Newer members of old-established unions should also read this book, as it portrays a condition which their own organizations had to contend with. It will make union men realize the great benefits received through collective bargaining and to more jealously guard the rights they have won and to assist others who at the present time are trying to better their conditions.

"Disillusion" is a novel of 279 pages packed with human interest, and is comparable to Upton Sinclair's famous best-seller, "The Jungle," which in its day was of much benefit to the workers in bettering their conditions.

This book, which bears the union label, can be obtained from the publishers, The Metropolitan Press, 102 N. W. Ninth avenue, Portland, Ore. The price is $2. *

Electrical Workers Sign Pact With Public Utility District

Hailed by union men as the first agreement of its kind in the entire field of public ownership of power, a contract has been signed by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Cowlitz County (Wash.), Public Utility District.

The contract assures power company employees a continuation of the existing wage scale and working conditions upon transfer of private electric facilities to public ownership in Cowlitz County.

Herman Lafky, attorney for the power district, said, "Many employees now under private employment will be materially benefited by the agreement. Wages will be standardized in the contemplated merging by the public utility district of all private electric properties.

"All differences or grievances shall be settled by arbitration."

It is expected that the numerous other public power districts in Washington and Oregon will follow the example of that in Cowlitz County and open negotiations with the I.B.E.W.

Anaconda Increases Pay

John P. Coyne, president of the American Federation of Labor Building and Construction Trades Department, and John P. Frey, president of the American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Department, have announced that a joint agreement has been reached with the Anaconda Copper Company providing an immediate increase in wages of 50 cents a day to certain employees in the company's plants and mines at Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls, Montana.

All metal trades workers and all building construction workers, regardless of whether they are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are covered by the increase, it was stated. Further wage increases, it was said, depend on higher prices for copper which are expected to result from the European war.

Irish Jobless Problem

Reports from Ireland indicate that the unemployment question is one of the government's most serious problems, intensified by the action of the British government in deporting a large number of Irishmen in connection with the alleged terrorism instigated by the Irish Republican Army. There is a large demand among the workers that the government shall either provide jobs for the unemployed or sufficient government relief to enable the jobless to support their families.

Spokesmen for the unemployed, according to information coming from Dublin, claim that an unemployed married man with four children receives 24 shillings per week, approximately $6, with no provision for families having a greater number of children. This was said to be a much smaller sum than jobless workers in Great Britain receive under the British unemployment compensation act.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The October meeting of No. 18—three and one-half hour session—had a 52 per cent attendance. Reports of officers and various committees were listened to with interest. President Bennetts and Secretary-Treasurer Bailey rendered reports of an interesting and encouraging nature. H. I. Christie, reporting as delegate to the California Allied Printing Trades Conference, held at Vallejo, showed those conferences to be a strength and support to the various printing trade crafts. Joseph Stocker enlightened those present with highlights of his observations as delegate to the State Federation of Labor convention, held in Oakland. Mr. Holtman addressed the meeting relative to changes in group insurance policies. Among veteran members in attendance were ex-President John (Jack) Garvey and Larry White, the widely-known promoter of boxing contests in the field of sporting events.

Edward Hoertkorn and A. F. O'Neil, foreman of the "News," have returned to work from their annual vacations.

Charles A. Pirie, foreman of the "Chronicle," left last week on two weeks' vacation.

A new arrival at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Shreve—a daughter, Lynn Mary Shreve. Congratulations!

M. A. Hamilton, I.T.U. representative, has negotiated a new contract for Seattle Mailers' Union (M.T.D.U.). It provides 30 cents a day increase from July 1, 1939, to and including December 31, 1939. From January 1, 1940, to April 30, 1941, an additional 10 cents per day was secured. It will eventually increase the mailers' wage rate from 96 cents per hour, day, to 101.3 cents per hour, day, with a night rate of 108.5 cents, or day, $7.60; night, $8.14—one of the highest in the international jurisdiction. The increase granted the mailers was gained in spite of the fact none of the other crafts, with the exception of the Guild, had received an increase this year. Further proof that mailer unions benefit through assistance of printer representatives of the I.T.U. And also another strong argument in favor of paying dues to but one international—the I.T.U.—and also the withdrawal of the mailer injunction.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone. MArket 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, October 13, 1939

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present except Secretary O'Connell and Vice-President Palacios, who were excused.

Reading Minutes—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Application for Affiliation—Steam Fitters No. 590.

Credentials—Construction and General Laborers No. 261, James Heaton and Pat Devlin; Millinery Workers No. 40, Olive Nearn vice Carmen Lucia; Butchers No. 508, James J. English vice William V. Mahoney; Cannery Workers No. 21106, Arnold Vizzani and Phillip Dumas vice Elmo Martinez and C. E. Randall. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the Building and Construction Trades Council. Family of Mrs. Michael Casey, acknowledging with grateful appreciation the Council's expressions of sympathy. Casket Workers, Local 94, extending invitation to attend their first annual dance, October 14. San Francisco Shut-In Association, stating that Mayor Angelo Rossi has declared Wednesday, October 25, 1939, as "Shut-In Association Day" at the Fair. United Garment Workers No. 131, inclosing check of $25 toward helping striking employees of Swift & Co. Stove Mounters, Local No. 12, Cleveland, Tenn., stating that the Dixie Stove Company of that city is on the "We Don't Patronize List." Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, stating that the Plomb Tool Company has settled its differences and is now a union concenn.

Referred to Executive Committee: Warehousemen's Union No. 860, requesting assistance of the Council in adjusting differences between the Associated Wine Company and their union. Office Employees No. 21320, request that the Tonkin Distributing Company be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List." Fruit and Vegetable Clerks' Union No. 1017, request for strike sanction against Servell Market, 2500 Fillmore street. Bay City Metal Trades Council, requesting assistance and full co-operation in adjusting its differences with the Western Pipe and Steel Company of California. Stove Mounters No. 65, requesting strike sanction against the Electro-Gas Furnace Company, Atlas Stamping Company and the Pacific Gas Heating Company. General Warehousemen's Union No. 860, requesting strike sanction against Ingersoll-Rand Company. Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648, request to place the following on the "We Don't Patronize List": Clayton Grocery, 1501 Waller street, and Haight Pork Store, 1451 Haight street. Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648, inclosing the new proposed candy sales girls' working agreement. Garage Employees No. 665, complaint against Ellis and Hyde Service Station (information received that this matter has been adjusted). Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989, requesting strike sanction against the following: Tea Garden Products Company and Puritan Preserve Company. Union Label Section, requesting indorsement of its proposed exhibition, and that a committee of three be appointed to advise with the Union Label Exhibition Committee. Jewelers, Local No. 36, requesting strike sanction against the firm of A. Desenfant & Co., 150 Post street. Office Employees No. 21320, request that Libby, McNeill & Libby be boycotted by the affiliated unions of this Labor Council.

Referred to Officers: Wholesale Liquor Drivers and Salesmen, Local 109, protesting against the recent orders of the State Board of Equalization pertaining to distilleries.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee: Resolution introduced by Delegate J. B. Nathan of Sign Painters' Union No. 510, protesting against recent order of the Board of Equalization and opposing any regulation that tends to reduce the employment of members of labor affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Resolution submitted by Henry S. Foley, requesting the San Francisco Labor Council to go on record as favoring the passage of Proposition No. 8, and requesting affiliated unions to instruct their members to vote "yes" on Proposition No. 8.

Referred to Labor Clarion: Communication from the Billings Defense Committee, stating it would hold a dance on November 10 in Moose Hall, 1621 Market street. Also, the report of the delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention.

From the Community Chest of San Francisco, requesting the San Francisco Labor Council to subscribe as they have in the past years. Moved to donate the usual amount of $50. Motion carried.

Communication—From the Los Angeles Labor Council, with reference to the Gallenkamp Shoe Company and its refusal to grant the request of Shoe Salesmen No. 406. On motion, this communication was referred to the District Council of Clerks.

Report of the Executive Committee—In the matter of the Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers and their complaint against the Duchess Sandwich Shop, which had been laid over from the previous week to give the union and the employer an opportunity to adjust their differences. This was not done, however, and therefore the committee declares its intention to levy a boycott. In the matter of Building Service Employees, Local 14, against Trevor & Co., no one appeared for either side. In the matter of the Grocery Clerks' Union, Local 648, and their complaint against the J. & S. Grocery, 2500 Polk street, the matter was discussed at length between the employer and the union representative, therefore your committee declares its intentions. In the matter of the Bookbinders and Bindery Women's Union against the Doane Paper Company, no one appeared in this case; officers of Council are taking matter up with Employers' Council. In the matter of General Warehousemen's Union No. 860, asking for strike sanction against the Kendall Mills, no one appeared in this case; officers are taking matter up with the Employers' Council. In the matter of the Northern District Council of Hod Carriers asking for strike sanction against the Scrap Iron Yards of San Francisco and Oakland, no one appeared. In the matter of Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250, asking for financial assistance from the Council to pay for an argument favoring the adoption of charter amendment; after some discussion your committee recommends that the request be granted. In the matter of Machinists' Lodge 68, asking the advice of the Council on the Thanksgiving holiday as announced by the President; after taking this matter into consideration your committee felt that all it could do was to write the governor asking that he make his proclamation for Thanksgiving at the earliest possible date. In the matter of the homeless children donation, your committee recommends that we donate $10. In the matter of the Cracker Bakers and Auxiliary No. 125, asking for advice from the executive committee; after listening to Mr. Parker's request that an officer of the Council sit in at their meeting of negotiations, your committee recommends that the request be complied with. In the matter of the Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders against the Lido Cafe—laid over from the previous week, pending a meeting to be held—in which Brother Shelley of the Council was to sit in. After listening to the report of the committee and failure on the part of the employer to make a settlement, your committee recommends that strike sanction be granted. In the matter of Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1071, Russell G. Johnson appeared for the union and stated that this matter had been before the executive committee for some time back and since that time they had continued to try to reach an agreement with the paint manufacturers but to date had been unable to reach any kind of an agreement; Brother Johnson asked that the manufacturers whose names had been submitted by him be invited to appear next Monday night. Your committee concurs in that request. Report of committee concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Casket Workers—Are going to give a dance in Serbian Hall October 14; all union men and ladies are invited. Bookbinders—Reported that Sister Ella Wunderlich had passed away, and moved that the Council adjourn out of respect to her memory; motion carried. Retail Clerks No. 1100—Reported donating hall for the Billings dance; Market Street Hale Bros.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Becker Distributing Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).
Candid Camera Photo Service, 776 Clementina.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, Twelfth and Howard, Post and Larkin, Haight and Stanyan and San Jose and Alemany.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Hastings Clothing Stores.
Howard Automobile Company.
J. K. Piggott and The Scenic View Card Co., 632 Mission.
John Breuner Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
MacFarlane Candy Stores.
Magazines "Time" and "Life," products of the unfair Donnelley firm.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
People's Furniture Company.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Serv-Well Grocery, 595 Ellis.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Swift & Co.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
W. & J. Sloane.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.

will remain open every Thursday night until Christmas, paying overtime for all employees; dance October 28 at 1621 Market street. Corrugated Fibre Products Workers—Reported that a large order of envelopes had been sent to Memphis, Tenn., and that the job was improperly made. Office Employees 21320—Reported entering into an agreement with Butler Bros. involving about 150 employees with better conditions and wages. Street Carmen No. 518—Urge favorable vote upon Proposition No. 8, the ballot to protect the seniority rights of its members. Web Pressmen No. 4—Reported that Daniel C. Murphy had been presented with a life membership card in that union.

Special Committee of Swift & Co. Report—Meeting was called in the office of the Council relating to the settlement of the Swift strike. Representatives of unions involved were present. The meeting lasted for several hours and Brother Maxwell of the Butchers related to the committee and those in attendance certain facts which had not been known prior to that time. There was a general discussion and it was unanimously agreed that the Labor Council's committee take further steps to adjust the issues which are still in an unsatisfactory condition. This report is given as a prior report, which will be more complete after another meeting has been arranged for. Report concurred in.

New Business—It was moved that a committee of five be appointed to look into the advisability of labor co-operating with other committees for the reopening of the Fair some time next year; motion carried. Moved that the Green Gate Tea Room be removed from the unfair list; motion carried. Moved that the National Shirt Shops be notified to appear Monday night, October 16; carried.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Application from Steam Fitters No. 590 requesting affiliation with this Council.

Receipts, $1000; **expenses** $1014.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

HENRY HEIDELBERG, Sec. pro tem.

STATEMENT

Of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Acts of Congress of August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933, of Labor Clarion, published weekly at San Francisco, California, for October 1, 1939.

State of California, } ss.
County of San Francisco }

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Chas. A. Derry, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor and business manager of the Labor Clarion, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in Section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are:

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.; John F. Shelley, president, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

Editor—Chas. A. Derry, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

Managing Editor—None.

Business Manager—Chas. A. Derry, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) San Francisco Labor Council, John F. Shelley, president, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.; John A. O'Connell, secretary, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

CHAS. A. DERRY,
Editor and Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of October, 1939.

CHAS. H. DOHERTY,
(My commission expires March 27, 1941.)

Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

At the meeting of Thursday, October 12, of Cooks' Union No. 44 Brother Sam Tabac of Local 30 was given the floor to speak on behalf of the institutional workers, who have a proposition coming up at the November election, which will be No. 6 on the ballot. From what the brother said we learned that there are still plenty of our city workers who are working the six-day week for a wage that is barely sufficient to keep body and soul together. It was the opinion of the members present that it is about time that this city put all of its workers on the five-day week and at the same time pay them a living wage. This it is possible to do if more attention is paid by our city officials to the needs of the city workers and less attention is given to the squawks of the so-called taxpayers.

The meeting went on record indorsing Proposition No. 6, and you are asked to go to the polls and vote "yes" on this measure.

Tuesday, October 17, your sanitation committee had a half-hour conference with Mr. Crowly of the city health department concerning the complaints of our members that ventilation of some of the kitchens where our members are employed is not all that the law requires. We have a promise that this matter will be attended to within a few days.

We have letters in from the Scotborough Defense and also from the Bridges Defense thanking our union for financial assistance.

There will be a couple of amendments to the by-laws coming up at your next regular meeting. You will find them hanging on the blackboard for you to read. When you come up to the hall please take the time and trouble to look them over.

Remember, tell your wife, family and friends, before you spend money in a store be sure that the clerks are all wearing the union button. Buy union-made goods; they don't cost you any more than scab products, and in addition they can be relied upon to be what they are represented to be. You won't be cheated in a union store by a union clerk.

The union label is a better sign of quality than all the advertising ballyhoo of unfair goods.

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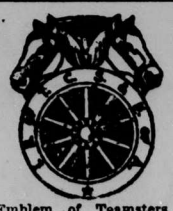

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Federation of Teachers

Local 61, W. P. A. Section

The subject considered by the panel on "The Education of Adults in a Democracy" at the American Federation of Teachers' national convention is worthy of the deep and thoughtful consideration of all union men and women. It was proposed by our new president, Dr. George S. Counts, of the staff of Teachers' College, Columbia University. Here it is: "What is the knowledge necessary for free men in our time if they are to guard the freedom they have and secure freedom which as yet they only aspire to gain?"

Ned H. Dearborn, dean of the division of general education of New York University, new vice-president in charge of W.P.A. activities of the Federation, pointed out that W.P.A. education programs have been outstanding in imparting this needed knowledge and stressed the importance of preserving and increasing the work of this federal activity.

One of the primary "planks" in Dr. Counts' program for the year is: "Intensified support of all measures (with particular emphasis on federal and state aid) designed to reduce and ultimately to remove inequalities of educational opportunity with respect to districts and regions, class, occupational, racial, national and religious groups."

Some of the members of Local 61 have been at work for several months in making studies of special needs of racial and national minorities in the educational field here in San Francisco, and we hope to have the first of these ready to send to national headquarters in a short time.

But what is the use of all this if S.R.A. headquarters is unable to efficiently forward form No. 600 to W.P.A. headquarters here so that teachers laid off for thirty days can return to work? It has been sixty days and we are still being told that these forms are "mislaid."

GRACE LEONARD, Publicity Committee.

WESTERN UNION STRIKE

Prominent citizens of San Francisco serving on the Citizens' Committee of the Western Union strike, in an effort to bring the present dispute between the American Communications Association and the Western Union Telegraph Company to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion, sent a wire to J. Warren Madden, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, in part as follows: "As public-spirited citizens of the City of San Francisco the undersigned respectfully urge that the board take immediate action and thus aid in ending industrial strife in San Francisco."

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Director Clark Orders Wage Law Enforcement

In a circular addressed to "All employers in the manufacturing industry, laundry and dry cleaning industry, unclassified occupations and the mercantile industry," Margarete L. Clark, chief of the Division of Industrial Welfare of the State Department of Industrial Relations, calls attention to a condition in the above industries whereby the wages paid under the Industrial Welfare Commission orders do not comply with the regulations set forth therein, as follows:

"No employer shall pay or suffer or permit to be paid to any experienced woman or minor employed . . . in California less than $16 for the standard week's work.

"The term 'standard week' as herein used is defined to be the regularly established number of hours worked per week in the place of employment."

The attorney general, the circular says, rendered the following opinion on May 7, 1934:

"Under date of April 25 you asked the opinion of this office as to whether the following statement . . . is correct:

" 'The minimum weekly wage set by the Industrial Welfare Commission in the mercantile, laundry and dry cleaning, and manufacturing industries is for the standard week, and this wage will apply to the shorter week set up by the several manufacturing codes.'

"In your mercantile, laundry and dry cleaning, and manufacturing orders it is provided that the minimum wage shall apply to the standard week, and a standard week is defined as the regularly established number of hours worked per week in the place of employment.

"Thus it will be seen that the commission has always recognized that the number of hours in a week may vary from time to time and in the different industries. . . . We therefore believe the paragraph in question is a correct statement."

The circular continues: "Reaffirming the above quoted opinion under date of May 20, 1939, Attorney General Earl Warren stated:

" 'We have carefully re-examined this opinion and the statute and orders in question and find no reason for modifying the same. The justification for a minimum wage law for women and children is that the state is interested in obtaining for women and minors employed in industry a minimum wage that will be sufficient to supply the necessities of life and maintain these workers in good health and morals. When an employee works a full week for an employer, be that a five- or six-day week, it becomes the duty of that employer so employing the employee full time to supply the minimum wage required.'

"Therefore this bulletin is to notify you that effective immediately the Division of Industrial Welfare will enforce the minimum wage law as set forth in the Industrial Welfare Commission orders issued for the above-mentioned industries in accordance with the opinion of the attorney general.

"Experienced women and minor workers must be paid not less than $16 for the standard week's work, and inexperienced women and minor workers must be paid not less than the weekly rates for the standard week's work as provided in the orders for inexperienced workers. . . ."

"MARGARETE L. CLARK,
"Chief Division of Industrial Welfare."

Inmates of San Mateo Relief Home Guests of Unions at Exposition

Sixty inmates of the San Mateo County Relief Home, including half a dozen women, were guests Saturday last at the Golden Gate International Exposition at Treasure Island through arrangements made by the San Mateo Central Labor Council and the San Mateo Building Trades Council.

A hot luncheon was served through arrangements by the San Mateo County trade bodies.

The group were guests at the afternoon performance of Cavalcade through Director Brandon, who reserved special seats for the old folks.

It was the first time that many of them had seen either the Bay bridge or the Exposition, and they expressed their gratitude to the labor bodies for the treat.

SOUTH OF MARKET GIRLS' BALL

Once again the South of Market Girls' Club, Inc., anticipates its grand annual ball and minstrel show, to be held at the Native Sons' Auditorium, 414 Mason street, November 4, 1939, at 8 p. m. A grand show for the evening is promised by the Girls, which will consist of variety entertainment, headed by novelty dances and songs of long ago; also many specialty numbers will complete the show. All entertainment will be of the membership of the club. Mrs. Mae O'Keefe is general chairman of this gala affair.

"Ham and Eggs" Debate

Local 1100, Retail Department Store Employees' Union, is sponsoring a debate on the "ham and eggs" Proposition No. 1, to be held in the union's auditorium in the Moose building, 1621 Market street, Thursday evening, October 26, 8:15 o'clock.

Basil Edwards, a prominent San Francisco business engineer and a leading spokesman for the Life Payments Retirement Association, will present the affirmative on the question, "Resolved, that the 'ham and eggs' plan (Proposition No. 1) shall be approved by the voters of California." Will Merryman, executive secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association, will present the negative argument. Professor Arnold Perstein of the public speaking department of the University of California will preside.

With the approach of the election, when this proposition will be on the ballot for a decision by the voters in this state, propaganda both for and against the plan is increasing in intensity to such an extent that smoke rather than light is becoming more dominant as time goes on. Reams of paper are being devoted to furthering or denouncing the plan with exaggerated sentiment or ridicule serving only to confuse the issue. The local in its general educational schedule, which includes study courses in labor history, public speaking and open forums, is arranging this debate as a feature in the program. It is hoped thereby to enable the members of organized labor to hear both sides of the question clearly presented by able speakers, so that any confusion or misunderstanding may be eliminated and the issue be clear on the basis of logic and reason rather than sentiment or prejudice.

All members and friends of organized labor are invited. Admission is free.

Harry Bridges Loses Contempt Case Appeal

As the result of a State Supreme Court decision handed down this week, Harry Bridges, a director of the California C.I.O., and president of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, is ordered to pay a fine of $125 imposed by a Los Angeles court last January for contempt of court. The Supreme Court sustained the order of the lower court.

The thirty-five-page opinion was written by Justice Curtis and was concurred in by Justices Shenk, Nourse Waste and Houser. Justice Edmonds dissented and handed down a fourteen-page opinion.

Bridges had been found guilty of contempt on the basis of evidence he had shown to his publicity man a telegram he was about to dispatch to Secretary of Labor Perkins protesting against a prior decision by Superior Judge Reuben Schmidt of Los Angeles.

The decision, which called for appointment of a receiver to take charge of the accounts of the I.L.W.U. and the San Pedro hiring hall, grew out of a suit by the International Longshoremen's Association and was termed by Bridges as "outrageous."

The high court held that while Bridges was within his constitutional rights in sending the telegram, "there can be no question but what the publication (of it) tended materially to affect the orderly administration of justice."

COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND

Dividends equalling the record refund of last year have been announced by John C. Stirrat, manager of the State Compensation Insurance Fund. Policy holders will receive approximately $3,500,000. This is the twenty-fifth annual dividend—maintaining an unbroken sequence of dividends since the fund was established. As in the past, the amounts returned to policy holders will be apportioned according to the accident record of each employer. This plan rewards those employers who have made the dividend possible and at the same time affords a valuable incentive to safety work and the reduction of industrial accidents. Dividends to all employers—excepting those paying only minimum premiums, and where excessive losses have occurred—are due nine months after policy expirations. Accordingly, the first dividend check for 1939 was issued on October 2, with other payments following as they become due.

THEY'RE MIGHTY SCARCE

An Oregon congressman wants to investigate those week-end polls that put pubic opinion in the show windows, and here's hoping the probers find somebody somewhere whom the unknown canvassers actually buttonholed.—St. Louis "Post-Dispatch."

— SAFEWAY —
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